REFERENCE TITLE: restoration; rights; judicial officers; fee

State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-ninth Legislature First Regular Session 2009

## **HB 2182**

Introduced by Representative Konopnicki

## AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 12-284.03, 13-905, 13-906, 13-908, 13-909, 13-910, 13-911 AND 13-912.01, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 12, CHAPTER 9, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 13-912.02; RELATING TO RESTORATION OF RIGHTS.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 12-284.03, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 12-284.03. <u>Distribution of fees</u>

- A. Excluding the monies that are kept by the court pursuant to subsection B of this section, the county treasurer shall transmit, distribute or deposit all monies received from the clerk of the superior court pursuant to section 12-284, subsection K AND SECTION 13-912.02 as follows:
- 1. 1.31 per cent to the state treasurer for deposit in the drug and gang enforcement account established by section 41-2402 for the purposes of section 41-2402, subsection H.
- 2. 8.87 per cent to the state treasurer for deposit in the domestic violence shelter fund established by section 36-3002.
- 3. 1.93 per cent to the state treasurer for deposit in the child abuse prevention fund established by section 8-550.01.
- 4. In the county law library fund established by section 12-305, either:
- (a) 7.62 per cent if the county treasurer is serving in a county with a population of more than five hundred thousand persons according to the most recent United States decennial census.
- (b) 15.30 per cent if the county treasurer is serving in a county with a population of five hundred thousand persons or less according to the most recent United States decennial census.
- 5. 0.35 per cent to the state treasurer for deposit in the alternative dispute resolution fund established by section 12-135.
- 6. To the elected officials' retirement plan fund established by section 38-802, either of the following percentages, which shall be distributed to the fund pursuant to section 38-810:
- (a) 23.79 per cent if the county treasurer is serving in a county with a population of more than five hundred thousand persons according to the most recent United States decennial census.
- (b) 15.30 per cent if the county treasurer is serving in a county with a population of five hundred thousand persons or less according to the most recent United States decennial census.
- 7. 17.07 per cent to the state treasurer for deposit in the judicial collection enhancement fund established by section 12-113.
- 8. 0.26 per cent to the state treasurer for deposit in the confidential intermediary and fiduciary fund established by section 8-135.
  - 9. In the county general fund, the following percentages:
- (a) 31.29 per cent if the county treasurer is serving in a county with a population of more than five hundred thousand persons  $\frac{\text{according to the most}}{\text{recent United States decennial census}}$ .
- (b) 32.10 per cent if the county treasurer is serving in a county with a population of five hundred thousand persons or less according to the most recent United States decennial census.

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B. 7.51 per cent of the monies transmitted, distributed or deposited pursuant to subsection A of this section shall be kept and used by the court collecting the fees in the same manner as the seven dollars of the time payment fee prescribed by section 12-116, subsection B.

Sec. 2. Section 13-905, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-905. Restoration of civil rights: persons completing probation

- A. A person who has been convicted of two or more felonies and whose period of probation has been completed may have any civil rights which THAT were lost or suspended by the felony conviction restored by the judge who discharges him at the end of the term of probation JUDICIAL OFFICER DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE PERSON WAS ORIGINALLY CONVICTED.
- B. On proper application, a person who has been discharged from probation either before or after adoption of this chapter may have any civil rights which THAT were lost or suspended by the felony conviction restored by the superior court judge by whom the person was sentenced or the judge's successors in office from JUDICIAL OFFICER DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDING JUDGE OF the county in which the person was originally convicted. The clerk of the superior court shall have the responsibility for processing the application on request of the person involved or the person's attorney. The superior court APPLICANT shall serve a copy of the application on the county attorney.
- C. If the person was convicted of a dangerous offense under section 13-704, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm. If the person was convicted of a serious offense as defined in section 13-706 the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm for ten years from the date of his discharge from probation. If the person was convicted of any other felony offense, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm for two years from the date of the person's discharge from probation.
  - Sec. 3. Section 13-906, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-906. Applications by persons discharged from prison
- A. On proper application, a person who has been convicted of two or more felonies and who has received an absolute discharge from imprisonment may have any civil rights which THAT were lost or suspended by his conviction restored by the superior court judge by whom the person was sentenced or the judge's successors in office from JUDICIAL OFFICER DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDING JUDGE OF the county in which the person was originally sentenced.
- B. A person who is subject to subsection A of this section may file, no sooner than two years from the date of his absolute discharge, an application for restoration of civil rights that shall be accompanied by a certificate of absolute discharge from the director of the state department of corrections. The clerk of the superior court that sentenced the applicant shall have the responsibility for processing applications for restoration of

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civil rights upon ON request of the person involved, the person's attorney or a representative of the state department of corrections. The superior court APPLICANT shall serve a copy of the application on the county attorney.

C. If the person was convicted of a dangerous offense under section 13-704, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm. If the person was convicted of a serious offense as defined in section 13-706, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm for ten years from the date of his absolute discharge from imprisonment. If the person was convicted of any other felony offense, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm for two years from the date of the person's absolute discharge from imprisonment.

Sec. 4. Section 13-908, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-908. Restoration of civil rights in the discretion of the superior court judge

Except as provided in section 13-912, the restoration of civil rights and the dismissal of the accusation or information under the provisions of this chapter shall be in the discretion of the superior court judge by whom the person was sentenced or his successor in office JUDICIAL OFFICER DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE PERSON WAS ORIGINALLY CONVICTED.

Sec. 5. Section 13-909, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-909. Restoration of civil rights; persons completing probation for federal offense

- A. A person who has been convicted of two or more felonies and whose period of probation has been completed may have any civil rights which THAT were lost or suspended by the felony conviction in a United States district court restored by the presiding judge of the superior court in the county in which the person now resides OR BY A JUDICIAL OFFICER DESIGNATED BY THAT PRESIDING JUDGE, on filing of an affidavit of discharge from the judge who discharged him at the end of the term of probation.
- B. On proper application, a person who has been discharged from probation either before or after adoption of this chapter may have any civil rights which THAT were lost or suspended by the felony conviction restored by an application filed with the clerk of the superior court in the county in which the person now resides. The clerk of the superior court shall process the application on request of the person involved or the person's attorney.
- C. If the person was convicted of an offense which THAT would be a dangerous offense under section 13-704, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm. If the person was convicted of an offense which THAT would be a serious offense as defined in section 13-706 the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm for ten years from the date of the person's discharge from probation. If the person was convicted of any other felony offense, the person may not file for the restoration of his right to possess

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or carry a gun or firearm for two years from the date of his discharge from probation.

Sec. 6. Section 13-910, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-910. Applications by persons discharged from federal prison

- A. On proper application, a person who has been convicted of two or more felonies and who has received an absolute discharge from imprisonment in a federal prison may have any civil rights which THAT were lost or suspended by the conviction restored by the presiding judge of the superior court in the county in which the person now resides OR BY A JUDICIAL OFFICER DESIGNATED BY THAT PRESIDING JUDGE.
- B. A person who is subject to subsection A of this section may file, no sooner than two years from the date of his absolute discharge, an application for restoration of civil rights that shall be accompanied by a certificate of absolute discharge from the director of the federal bureau of prisons, unless it is shown to be impossible to obtain such certificate. Such THE application shall be filed with the clerk of the superior court in the county in which the person now resides, and such THE clerk shall be responsible for processing applications for restoration of civil rights upon ON request of the person involved or the person's attorney.
- C. If the person was convicted of an offense which THAT would be a dangerous offense under section 13-704, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm. If the person was convicted of an offense which THAT would be a serious offense as defined in section 13-706, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm for ten years from the date of the person's absolute discharge from imprisonment. If the person was convicted of any other felony offense, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm for two years from the date of the person's absolute discharge from imprisonment.

Sec. 7. Section 13-911, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 13-911. Restoration of civil rights in the discretion of the presiding judge of the superior court

The restoration of civil rights under  $\frac{\text{provisions of sections}}{13\text{-}909}$  or 13-910 is within the discretion of the presiding judge of the superior court in the county in which the person resides OR A JUDICIAL OFFICER DESIGNATED BY THAT PRESIDING JUDGE.

Sec. 8. Section 13-912.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 13-912.01. Restoration of civil rights; persons adjudicated delinquent

A. A person who was adjudicated delinquent and whose period of probation has been completed may have the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm restored by the judge who discharges the person at the end of the person's term of probation JUDICIAL OFFICER DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE PERSON WAS ORIGINALLY CONVICTED.

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- B. A person who was adjudicated delinquent and who has been discharged from probation, on proper application, may have the right to carry or possess a gun or firearm restored by the judge of the juvenile court JUDICIAL OFFICER DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDING JUDGE in the county where the person was adjudicated delinquent or the judge's successors. The clerk of the superior court shall process the application on the request of the person involved or the person's attorney. The applicant shall serve a copy of the application on the county attorney.
- C. If the person's adjudication was for a dangerous offense under section 13-704, a serious offense as defined in section 13-706, burglary in the first degree, burglary in the second degree or arson, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm until the person attains thirty years of age. If the person's adjudication was for any other felony offense, the person may not file for the restoration of the right to possess or carry a gun or firearm for two years from the date of the person's discharge.
- Sec. 9. Title 13, chapter 9, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 13-912.02, to read:

13-912.02. Restoration of civil rights application fee

- A. ON THE FILING OF AN APPLICATION FOR RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS PURSUANT TO SECTION 13-905, 13-906, 13-908, 13-909, 13-910, 13-911 OR 13-912.01, THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT SHALL CHARGE AND COLLECT A FEE EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 12-284, SUBSECTION A FOR AN INITIAL CASE FILING.
- B. THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT SHALL TRANSMIT ALL MONIES COLLECTED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION TO THE COUNTY TREASURER FOR DISTRIBUTION OR DEPOSIT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12-284.03.

Sec. 10. <u>Emergency</u>

This act is an emergency measure that is necessary to preserve the public peace, health or safety and is operative immediately as provided by law.

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